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H. PRICE & CO.,
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Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 13,999 號玖拾玖百玖千叁萬壹第 日柒初月正年玖十二緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH 1903 參肆月式年叁零百九仟壹英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.45 p.m. & 9 p.m.	9.45 to 11.15 p.m., every 1/2 hour.
SUNDAYS.	
8.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [a2812]	

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Hongkong, 4th April, 1901. [a2584]

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Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [a90]

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Hongkong, 3rd December, 1902. [a3281]

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THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

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[a333]

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OLDEST and FINEST		60.00	5.00

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Communications relating to the news columns will be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Letters and forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and for publication, but as evidence of good faith, and letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have recently appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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BIRTHS.

On the 18th January, at Nagasaki, the wife of MARCUS MISS, of a son.
On the 22nd January, at Fornhill, Singapore, the wife of S. LEAH, of a son.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VETES ROAD, LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 4th February, 1903.

THERE has been a considerable amount of correspondence of late in the Shanghai papers and elsewhere on the perennial subject of missionaries, native Christians, and lawsuits, but it cannot be said that there is any more finality about the discussion than before. This subject, of course, is but a branch of the general "missionary question," a clause about which was oddly enough inserted in the British commercial treaty with China arranged last year by Sir JAMES MACKAY. Article XIII of that treaty, it may be remembered, ran:—"The missionary question in China being, in the opinion of the Chinese Government, one requiring careful consideration, so that, if possible, troubles such as have occurred in the past may be averted in the future, Great Britain agrees to join in a Commission to investigate the question, and, if possible, to devise means for securing permanent peace between converts and non-converts, should such a Commission be formed by China and the Treaty Powers interested." Such a Commission still awaits formation, and in the meantime various aspects of the missionary question continue to present themselves as of old. That aspect which concerns the action of missionaries when native converts are involved in lawsuits has attracted the most attention of late, and it is indeed the most difficult branch of the question at issue. Some rather voluminous letters have appeared in the North-China Daily News recently, interesting in themselves, but of a partisan character for the most part. This presence of bias is natural, for it is, of course,

Yesterday the German gunboat Tiger arrived from Canton.

"A Colorist" is referred to in a notice appearing in another column with reference to anonymously signed contributions.

The result of the general meeting of members of the Hongkong Club, advertised in our columns yesterday, was a decision to retain the bowling-alley.

The Russian cruiser Askold, which arrived here on Monday and forms the latest addition to the Russian fleet in these waters, was launched at Kiel in 1900. She is a vessel of 6,000 tons displacement and 10,000 h.p. (Schulz), has 3-inch deck armour, carries twelve 6-in Q.F., twelve 3-in, eight 18, two 14 in, and two Maxim guns and six torpedo-tubes, and her speed is 23 knots.

A Peking telegram of the 22nd ult. says:—The Russian Government is reported to be determined to establish a Customs at Dairen in spite of the opposition of Great Britain Japan and America. The Chinese Government appear to be about to alter their attitude towards the Russians. Prince Ching is still undecided about the matter and Sir Robert Hart is urging him to reject the Russian demand.

the warm supporters of missionary enterprise and the strong opponents who are most disposed to keep the matter before the public. Yet it is indubitably a fact that it is equally to the interest of all concerned in the future of intercourse between China and the foreign Powers to help toward a settlement of the difficulties arising out of mission work in China. And it is to the moderate party that we must look chiefly to arrange a settlement. It cannot be expected either that Chinese officials will be forced to go on putting up with non-consular interference with their administration of the law or that, with the wide-spread corruption obtaining in that administration, the foreign Powers can consent to see the work of their nationals among the Chinese attended by unmerited hardships to the converts. If all Chinese officials were upright and all missionaries discriminating there would be no need for any arrangement between China and the Powers for restraining either party; but such, as is only too well known, is far from being the case. It is an undoubted fact that there is a good deal of unfounded prejudice—though not so much as some would have us believe—against native Christians in the minds of many of the Chinese administrators of justice. It is also proved, on the testimony of inland missionaries themselves, that the convert is able in a great many cases to bring undue influence to bear when he is in trouble. The latter fact is very often not the fault of the missionary himself, but of the convert. Yet if the converts were not led by past experience to believe that appeal to the foreign teacher would bring them the aid which they wanted they would not appeal in the way they do for that aid. Recently in *China's Millions* we read of a case where the supposed successful interference of a missionary—as a matter of fact he had done nothing, though the convert had got what he desired—led to crowds “coming to worship” at the Mission. The missionary ingeniously comments:—"It was encouraging to see so many coming, but perplexing to know how to treat them." We fail to see the ground for encouragement, from a religious point of view.

A correspondent writing from Hankow to the *North-China Daily News* sees something very ominous in the persistent demand of the Chinese for a free hand with native Christians, "which," he says, "is the plain English of it." He goes on to quote, and to endorse, a recent remark of Dr. MARTIN, who has devoted more than fifty years to mission work in China, that "in the present reform movement there is no room for Christianity." This is a striking statement, coming from one of so much experience as Dr. MARTIN, and the supporters of the missionary movement would do well to reflect upon it. If the reformers, the party to which we must necessarily look for whatever progress China is likely to make in the near future, find no room for Christianity in their programme, does it not suggest itself that the preachers of Christianity have gone a wrong way about evangelising China, and that a system which brings to worship "encouraging" numbers, who are "perplexing to know how to treat," is useless if those who are most hopeful about their country (as the reformers must be considered) are left practically untouched by this part of Western teaching? There is the example of Japan to look to. Can it be regarded as encouraging? If and when such a Commission as that contemplated in Article XIII of Sir JAMES MACKAY's treaty is formed, it is to be hoped that considerations of this nature will not be left out of the account, for if so, and if all idea of alteration in missionary methods in China must be dismissed, then the Commission may as well never be appointed.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherberg Hospitals beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. G. Murray Bain, \$25.

Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to Tokyo, was received in audience by the Emperor of Japan on the 22nd January, when he presented the photograph of King Edward and an autograph letter.

Li Chui-Pong, a Chinese rogue, was found guilty in Manila 1st week of masquerading as a customs collector and squeezing some of his countrymen for hush-money. He said he would rather go to China than to prison, and was given five days to catch a boat—Hongkong-bound of course!

The Japane cruisers *Asakusima*, *Hashidate*, and *Matsushima*, which are shortly starting on a prolonged cruise as far south as New Zealand, are expected to arrive in Hongkong about the 23rd inst. and to leave again on the 28th. Then they go to Singapore, Batavia, Australia and New Zealand ports, Manila, Amoy, Corea, and home.

The French Chamber of Deputies, says *L'Echo de Chine*, has voted upon the budgets of the interior, of finances, and of the colonies. A vote for the reduction by 1,000 men of the active military forces in the colonies was passed as an indication of the sentiments of the Chamber. This reduction had been accepted by the Minister of the Colonies.

The New York *Evening Post* is pleased with the fulfilment of its prediction that the rebate of the duty upon Philippine hemp would enable prejudiced European consumers of that commodity to taunt the United States with inconsistency regarding the open-door policy. The Post thinks there is no alternative to repeating this discriminating export duty. The British and German Governments have entered a protest with the United States Government against the alleged failure to maintain the "open-door" principle in the Philippines, and the matter has been referred by the Senate to the Philippines Committee Court.

A telegram to the *N.C. Daily News* dated Peking, 28th January, says:—"No answer has been returned by the Legations to the Chinese position in regard to the payment of the indemnity, but the Peking Government is now obliged to recognise that there is no hope of the Powers agreeing to the payment of the Customs duties in gold, and that the continued payment of the indemnity on the gold basis is inevitable." The same correspondent says that the English, French, and United States Ministers have protested to the Board of Foreign Affairs against the appointment of Yu Lien-sau to the Governorship of Shansi.

About a year ago Japan and indeed the Far East generally were startled to hear of the disaster which befell the 5th Regiment in the snow at Aomori. Now the same regiment is preparing to despatch a similar expedition this season, proceeding with the greater caution born of bitter experience. The three lieutenants who escaped death by freezing last year are in charge of the arrangements. The *Japan Times* states that the monument to be erected at the place of the disaster will be completed by the middle of April. The monument will be in bronze and represent the figure, 30 feet from base to top, of a soldier at the time of the unfortunate incident.

The Kobe police have arrested a Japanese who had attempted to pass forged notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. When arrested the man was found to have in his possession 10 \$10 notes dated 1898, which the police took to the local agency of the Hongkong Bank, where they were declared to be unmistakable forgeries, the signature (H. C. Sandford) being lithographed and the numbering being very badly done. The paper was also of inferior quality.

The man under arrest had just arrived from Nagasaki. The Kobe police have also seized some \$1 notes purporting to be issued by the same bank at Hongkong bearing the signature of T. Jackson, but without the signature of the chief accountant.

It is New Year's review of China in 1902 the *L. & C. Express* says of Macao:—This "Sleepy Hollow" has become a centre of intrigue, while the prospect of a railway line to Canton has induced many Chinese to buy up land on speculation. The Portuguese Envoy has asked for an extension of his Government's authority from Macao to some of the adjacent islands, but this request has met with no success. Both the Portuguese and the French have applied for the Macao-Canton Railway Concession. It is a very pretty picture of the mixing up of priests and politicians. The intent act of the Portuguese authorities has been to establish Press censorship, a sure sign of a failing constitution.

The two new first-class armoured cruisers of last year's programme possess exceptional interest from the fact that they are the first vessels of the class that have been designed by Mr. Philip Watts since he has been appointed Director of Naval Construction. As was anticipated, they follow, in some important particulars, on the lines of the celebrated Elswick cruisers built for foreign governments. The chief point that strikes one on looking at the designs is the great power of the armament and the disposition of the armour. There are six 9.2 in. guns and ten 6 in. q.f. guns, besides the usual lighter weapons. These 16 guns are to be mounted in an armoured citadel and two armoured turrets. The length of the new cruisers on the water-line is to be 500 ft., the ram extending below water 10 ft. The beam is to be 73 ft. and the draught 26 ft. The displacement will be 13,500 tons, and the speed 22 knots, with 24,000 i.h.p.

A Peking telegram of the 22nd ult. says:—The Russian Government is reported to be determined to establish a Customs at Dairen in spite of the opposition of Great Britain Japan and America. The Chinese Government appear to be about to alter their attitude towards the Russians. Prince Ching is still undecided about the matter and Sir Robert Hart is urging him to reject the Russian demand.

In Manila the other day a citizen was fined \$50 (gold, of course) for selling liquor on a Sunday.

Burns's Night was celebrated in fitting style in Manila, and the admirers of the Scottish bard there were not without bagpipes music either. Piper McGregor obliging.

The claim of Mrs. Bradlee Strong (Miss May Yeh) against the estate of Lord Francis Hope, which has recently engaged the attention of the courts, has been soothed amicably. The terms of the settlement are not disclosed.

The Federated Malay States' tin output from January to November, 1902, reached 690,859 piculs, against 700,837 piculs the corresponding period of 1901—a decrease of 9,971 piculs. The tin duty collected amounted to \$7,507,139, against \$6,306,508.

Soon after the launching from the naval yard at Yokohama of the Japanese 3rd-class cruiser *Nisshio* in November last, the keel was laid of another cruiser of 2,900 tons displacement. She is expected to be launched from the yard in the course of the present year, and is to be christened *Otoyo*.

Local Freemasons will be interested to hear that Worshipful Master C. H. Burritt returned to Manila on the City of Pekin with a charter for the Manila Lodge. Among the guests at the celebration banquet were Messrs. John Herbert Diston and Peter Parsons, St. John's, No. 818, Hongkong.

A Kimberley wire last month stated that Asiatic labour is being introduced into Koffyfontein mine. Indians have been recruited there, and 300 more have arrived from Port Elizabeth. One hundred of these have already been despatched to the mine. Much interest is felt in the experiment, which is the first of the kind.

BIG SCHEME FOR MANILA.

The *Cabildos* of Manila says that Mr. E. H. Harriman who controls the Union and Southern Pacific railroads has a plan for the establishment of a great highway across the American continent and ocean from New York to Manila. He has recently been in Washington conferring with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root as to the government interest and concern in the great project. Recent Press despatches from Washington discuss the matter at length.

PHILIPPINES CURRENCY.

The telegram sent by the Manila Chamber of Commerce to the Senator Lodge, Washington, on the subject of the currency of the islands was in the following terms:—"Chitwood Bank, Hongkong Bank, Guaranty Trust, International Bank, Spanish Bank, merchants, members Manila Chamber of Commerce, strongly urge adoption of old peso standard. Strongly protest against adoption U.S. currency resulting rise in prices and expenses disastrous to agricultural, mercantile interests unless U.S. dollar equal two pesos. Meeting unanimous."

MOUNT PELEE.

From Barbados, British West Indies, comes a telegram stating that Major Hodder, the officer commanding the British Royal Engineers force at St. Lucia, W.I., has reported observing the growth of a cone on the top of Mount Pelee, Martinique, first reported by the Martinique police on August 11. The cone, according to Major Hodder's calculation, has now reached a height of 928 feet with a base of 495 feet. This marvellous cone has taken only 107 days to reach its present dimensions, and it is still growing. Mount Pelee is still also growing, being now 5,000 feet in height, as against its former altitude of 4,428 feet.

MARCUS ISLAND.

According to a Manila paper, information received there by the *City of Pekin*'s mail indicates that the United States will soon again assume sovereignty over Marcus Island. The State Department at Washington announces that Japan has receded from her position in regard to the controversy over ownership of the island and now concedes that the Japanese fishermen there are nomadic. Japan says she will deport them if the United States Government so requests. It is further intimated that Japan is ready to pay reasonable damages for the loss caused by the refusal of the marines to allow the *Jutte E. Whalen* scientists to make required examinations of the guano deposits in the island. The indemnity Japan agrees to pay is about \$10,000 (gold). It will take several months to clear everything through diplomatic channels, but the result is as stated—it is said.

FIGHT BETWEEN A HAWK AND A SNAKE.

A letter from Mindanao, in the Philippines Islands, tells the story of a remarkable battle fought in mid-air between a hawk and a snake. The hawk was seen to flutter down from the top of a mountain, acting as if it had been wounded, and as it gradually approached nearer it could be seen that it was fighting with a snake which was wrapped about its body and was gradually squeezing the life out of it. The snake would poke its head up as if to strike the hawk in the head, and the rear baggage car was driven with its sharp bill. This struggle continued for probably half an hour, until the life was almost crushed from the hawk, which then fell to the ground. Those standing around hurried forward and upon examination it was found that the snake had wrapped itself three times around the hawk's body, the bones in which were crushed and broken. Both bird and reptile were in the throes of death. Each had killed the other in their mid-air battle.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 1st February.

MOROCCO—PRETENDER TAKEN.

At daybreak on the 29th ultimo the Sultan's forces, commanded by the Minister of War, attacked the Pretender's position. The rebel forces were completely defeated and the Pretender captured with many of his followers.

THE MISSION TO PERSIA.

A member of the Mission for conferring the Order of the Garter on the Shah arrived at Teheran and was escorted to Baharistan Palace by two squadrons of Cossacks and forty mounted police.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

To-night at the Theatre Royal Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Co. begin their season in Hongkong, opening with *The Belle of New York*. It is needless to dilate here upon the excellencies of the Lilliputian Co.; the heavy bookings which have been made since the box plan opened are sufficient testimony to that. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing the little people will eagerly welcome them back. *The Belle of New York* will be repeated tomorrow and on Friday night. The Co.'s repertoire includes also *Pant-Jones* and *A Gaely Girl*.

THE U.S. CUTTERS FIT M SHANGHAI.

To-night at the t-n coastguard cutters built by Farland, Boyd & Co. of Shanghai for the Philippines government has arrived in Manila. She is called the *Tablas* and was taken across by Captain H. Strive, who for many months had been stationed in Shanghai superintending the construction of the ten boats for the insular coastguard service and who has gone back to consult with his chief, Commander Marix, on matters pertaining to the winding up of the contract and to the carrying out of the new one calling for five more boats of the same kind.

THE RACE MEETING.

As the races approach, the crowds who go down to see the morning gallops increase in numbers and quite a number of ladies have visited the course during the past week or so. The races will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday (off-day) of next week. Tickets of admission to the grand stand and enclosure can now be got from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. The Stewards request the pleasure of the presence of the ladies at the grand stand and enclosure during the races. An enclosure will be reserved for members with their wives and families. Intending visitors are reminded that no servants will be allowed inside the enclosure without tickets, which can be had on application to Mr. J. Grant, the secretary.

U.S. ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A New York telegram to a Manila newspaper states that there was a hot discussion in the Senate on the subject of the conduct of the Army in the Philippines. Party lines were sharply drawn and the debate was animated between the Republicans, defending the Army, and the Democrats who alleged gross atrocities perpetrated by American soldiers. The principal subject of the discussion was the killing of Father Augustine in Panay. The Democrats declared that this act was murder and denounced the

SEQUEL TO A SHANGHAI NEWSPAPER CASE.

In H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai, on the 22nd January, before Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Acting Chief Justice, the case H. D. O'Shea v. T. D. Cowen was heard. This was a judgment summons, H. D. O'Shea being the plaintiff and T. D. Cowen the defendant.

The plaintiff said that he had a judgment given in his favour against the defendant for £1,100 and \$1,680 costs.

The defendant, who was placed in the witness box and examined as to his means, said that he had had no banking accounts since June, 1902. Documents in connection with those accounts had been handed over to Mr. Biowett. On the 1st July last he was re-engaged on the *New Press* at a salary of \$200 a month and commission on the profits of the business. There had been no profits to draw upon. During the last part of the engagement he had been allowed quarters. The two judgments against him might have been satisfied, but not to his knowledge. In 1901 the *China Times* was assigned to his brother before the libel case was heard of against him. He had no money or property in Shanghai, Tientsin, or elsewhere. If the *Shanghai Times* paid for the money which had been put into it he would receive a certain amount, but the paper never would pay this. If he had an opportunity of employment he would go to Japan, where he was led to understand by a friend he could take up work on the *Japan Gazette*, at Yokohama. He did not know what position he would occupy, or what salary he would receive. He had not been doing outside journalistic work, and there were no outstanding accounts due to him.

The plaintiff admitted that the defendant could pay him by instalments.

His Lordship said that he did not see how the defendant could pay instalments, if his salary was \$20 a month. There was nothing for the plaintiff to do but wait for the money until the defendant could pay it.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

The 1st January marked the beginning of the enforcement of the new temperance law, another great effort to make England sober by Act of Parliament. For the first time simple drunkenness becomes a punishable offence under the law. Any person found intoxicated in a public place can now be summarily dealt with. To be drunk in public when in charge of a young child renders anyone liable to a month's imprisonment with hard labour. People who enable a person to become drunk are also to be punished. The new law is specially severe with publicans who harbour, encourage, or serve drunkards. The names of habitual drunkards are to be taken and supplied to the license-holders. A publican serving them can be fined from £10 upwards, and any man "treating" a convicted habitual drunkard is liable to a £10 fine or a sentence of a month's hard labour. The convicted habitual drunkard is liable to a £20 fine the first time he even applies for drink within three years of his conviction. Heavier penalties are imposed afterwards. Clubs now come under a stricter law. Every club has to be registered. Drunkards can no longer be served in them any more than in public-houses. The most important point in the registration of clubs is that the idea of a club being a private house is exploded. Various regulations are calculated to restrict the bogus clubs so common in many cities. Clubs that are mainly liquor-drinking centres, or clubs that encourage drunkenness will be struck off the register. If liquor is sold in an unregistered club every officer and every member acquainted with the fact becomes liable to a substantial fine. Grocers' licences, blamed by many for the great increase of drunkenness among women, are by degrees to come under magisterial control, and will no longer be issued in the old indiscriminate fashion.

TIENSIN.

Tientsin, 20th January.
SHANSI NEWS.

From reliable information to hand it is learned that the Acting Governor Chao of Shansi, who holds a Hanlin rank, is apparently giving good satisfaction. He is encouraging the students in the New University to apply themselves to the study of Western learning, pronouncing the Chinese classical education of little use in the new conditions and requirements of China. The Nictai (also Hanlin) and Taotai are anti-foreign in sentiment, but it is said that the firmness of Sir E. Satow in connection with the trouble in the south had a very salutary effect in Shansi. Not long since Taiyuanfu was visited by two German officers, one of them travelling extensively for pleasure, and with no retinue. Nothing transpired to indicate what their object was in running about over the country at this inclement season and in the conditions in which one has to travel in North-China in the winter time. Rumour has it that some Russians have also been going about that part of the country of late, but this nothing reliable is to hand. Shansi local magistrates have been notified that railway construction will commence in the spring, and that they will be expected to maintain order, supply all needed material, and render other assistance to the foreigners in charge as may be needed. Thus they have time to make preparations for coming events.

SIGNS OF MOVEMENT.

A meeting of the Board will be held tomorrow, the 5th February, at 4.15 p.m.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. Annual Report of the Sanitary Surveyor for the year 1902.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

AGENDA.

1. Application from Messrs. Denison, Ram & Gibbs for exemption from reducing the bridges of six houses on L.L. No. 578 to a width of 3 feet 6 inches.

2. Correspondence relative to the bridges in the backyard of three houses on H.H.I.L. 185, 186 and 187.

3. Mortality Statistics for the weeks ended January 3rd and 10th, 1903.

4. Limewashing Return for the fortnight ended January 31st, 1903.

5. Rat Return for the fortnight ended February 2nd, 1903.

6. Application for a stall in Central Market for the sale of milk.

7. Correspondence relative to the fumigation of the basements, &c., of the houses on Kennedy Road and McDonnell Road.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. steamer *America Maru*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 10th ult., via Honolulu, left Yokohama for this port, via Inland Sea, &c., on the morning of the 31st ult.

The C.P.R. steamer *Takarir* arrived at Kobe at 4.30 p.m. on the 1st inst., and left again at 9.30 p.m. on the 2nd for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 7 a.m. on the 6th inst.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Tomeko Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The "Glen Line" steamer *Glenorchie* left Singapore yesterday morning, and is due here on the 9th inst.

The C.M. steamer *Ching Wo* left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and is expected here on the 8th inst.

THE FAR EAST IN 1902.

The following is the review in the *Times* of Far East affairs in 1902:

Two years ago troubles in the Far East had almost as large as the South African war itself and in one respect they were even more serious, because they involved the whole of Europe and America. But Peking, as we know, was captured without much loss by the allied forces; the Legations and their inmates were saved, and after an interval, the Court returned to Peking and strove to reassure the Western world with threats and promises. Some of these latter have been in part performed and throughout the disturbed districts of China things have settled down to something like their normal condition. But the whole history of the Boxer outbreak and of the attitude towards China adopted before and since by some of the European Powers made it necessary for England to take a look of the situation and to make such modifications in her policy as the new condition of things demanded. The first and most important result of the mediations of the Foreign Office and the Cabinet was given to the world in the middle of February, in the form of a despatch from Lord Lansdowne to the British Minister at Tokyo. This dispatch enclosed an important agreement signed by Lord Lansdowne for the British Government, and by Baron Hayashi on behalf of Japan, whereby each country promised for a period of five years to protect the other's interests in China and Korea respectively. By this treaty, if either Great Britain or Japan, in defence of its interests in those countries, becomes involved in war with another Power, the other agrees to remain neutral, but if the said other Power is joined in active hostilities by another Power or Powers than Great Britain and Japan will unite their forces and will fight and make peace together. The great importance of this agreement, this "new dual alliance," as it was commonly called, is obvious, and was at once recognised all over the world. It is satisfactory to remark that the treaty was well received in America, and was declared to be not unwelcome to either France, Russia, or Germany, though the Anglo-Japanese journalists of all three countries were obviously vexed at the discovery that the hitherto England was not so isolated as they commonly represented her. In China, in spite of a nominal "vacation," which leaves all the strategic points accessible within a very few hours or days, the Russification of Manchuria has gone steadily forward; but so, on the other hand, has the evacuation of Tientsin by the allied troops, which have held that city since the time of the troubles. Germany's endeavour to secure from China an engagement unacceptable to this country caused a temporary hitch in the evacuation of Shanghai, but has not prevented the ultimate withdrawal of the garrisons. An important step in the commercial development of China has been taken by means of the treaty negotiated by Sir James Mackay, under which the Chinese, in consideration of an increase in the import duties, agree to abolish throughout the Empire the vexatious and cumulative internal duties called *leikin*. It is not yet certain, however, whether this wise arrangement will come into practical operation in the near future.

THE NEW EDUCATION IN CHINA.

In the January number of the *Contemporary Review*, the Rev. Mr. Timothy Richard has an article on the above subject. We make some extracts:

"Of all the great events which happened in our time, those men who are the best acquainted with China and the neighbouring nations agree that the greatest is the Remission of the Far East. Notwithstanding some recrudescence of Boxerism, obstruction by the Conservative and the wiles of some foreign diplomats, China has sanctioned opening of several trunk railways, inland navigation and of mining, all matters of incalculable importance. The Chinese Imperial Post is gradually extending, with railways and steamboats, and will be another enormous boon to the Middle Kingdom. The starting of newspapers and magazines among the Chinese is also capable of doing wonders for them. The visit of three of the young Manchu Princes to Europe, America and Japan, was in China's present stage of development, an event of great moment. The effect of residence in Japan on those reformers who led China immediately after the China-Japanese war, and the wide-spread Japanese Government propaganda in favour of an East Asian league whereby Japan and China and as many of the Asiatic nations as they can get are to join against the aggressions of the West, are also strong factors in the new China of to-day."

"Whence a gold standard arises in commerce, and why is gold getting dearer? Who are the leaders of the gold and of the silver standard? Is the payment of indemnity this rise in gold price will make an immense difference. What is the remedy?"

Mr. Richard goes on to give examples from the different provinces. Unfortunately considerations of space prevent us from quoting all but a few:

"As Chinese and Western laws differ and Western people will not submit to Chinese punishments, what ought to be done so that China may be mistress in her own country like other nations?"

"Whence a gold standard arises in commerce, and why is gold getting dearer? Who are the leaders of the gold and of the silver standard? Is the payment of indemnity this rise in gold price will make an immense difference. What is the remedy?"

"The Sovereignty of Russia is absolute, of England limited, of America elective. Which of these ideas would be most useful or injurious to China?"

"As Western law arose from Rome, give the outline of its rise and progress; and as China suffers much from extra-territoriality, explain how China can get back control of all its country like other nations."

"As Western law arose from Rome, give the outline of its rise and progress; and as China suffers much from extra-territoriality, explain how China can get back control of all its country like other nations."

"The eager competition in trade is called by Western countries commercial war. In what way should China form a plan to oppose this?"

"It is this renaissance of 150,000 student candidates for the Chinese M.A. degree, and of about ten times that number of student candidates for the B.A. degree, making a grand total of 1,650,000—a million and a half—of Chinese students, who have proved their intellectual capacity not to be inferior to that of the white race, it is the turning of the faces of this grand intellectual army Westward, which is the greatest event of modern times. Shall this army be antagonistic to the West, or will it only stimulate a healthy rivalry in all departments between the East and the West?"

"Shall the rivalry develop on the low ravage plane of brute force, or on the more civilised lines of ancient religions, which are only ancient systems of education according to the then light of the world? Or shall it waste its energies by foolishly doubting everything because the ancient discoveries and teachings in religion, government and science were not real? Or shall it follow the higher course pointed out both by Confucius and by Jesus, Christ, viz., that our happiness and our prosperity are to be found in always following the best? Confucius says: 'Don't rest in anything but the best.' Jesus Christ says, 'Be ye perfect as your Father in Heaven is perfect.' How the Chinese students of the East and the West will utilise the new knowledge acquired the future alone will reveal. But when we remember how much has been done in 39 years by China, it is clear that we have before us at least the beginning of one of the most stupendous facts of the modern world."

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 3rd February.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

CHARGE AGAINST AN AMERICAN.

William B. Atterbury (30), of America, was remanded on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences at Manila. The accused, who pleaded not guilty and was refused bail because particulars of the charge have not yet been received from Manila, was arrested on the arrival of the *Yuenlong* from the American port yesterday morning, Governor Taft having notified the authorities here that the prisoner was wanted. The necessary documents in connection with the case are on the way up, and Atterbury will in due course be extradited.

THEFT OF A BOAT.

Chu Tim, of no occupation, was sent to prison for two months, with hard labour, for stealing a fishing-boat and the oars, of the total value of \$35, from a Chinaman in Cheung Chau on the 17th ult.

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S RULE.

A despatch dated Caracas, December 31, says:—President Castro, who has been putting off his return to the capital on one pretext or another, arrived here yesterday to confer with the United States Minister. The people, with whom he is exceedingly unpopular on account of his merciless rule, received him with scorn. On the other hand, the soldiers gave him an enthusiastic welcome. Throughout Venezuela conditions are lamentable. President Castro's mandate is the only law, and he shows scant mercy. He has filled the gaols with his political opponents. Executions take place everywhere. The soldier is able in this way to gratify personal spite or disappointment. Within sixteen miles of the road close to the capital eighty-five corpses can be counted to-day. These unfortunate persons have been either hung or shot. The country elsewhere runs red with blood. Castro seems entirely irresponsible and is likely to yield to any mad impulse. Mr. Bowen, who has been banding this deplorable international difficulty with consummate skill, dreads what may happen in Castro's present frame of mind.

BEWARE of the party offering Imitations of Macmillan & Cameron's Pens. They come as a boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen. Sold at all Stationers.

MACMILLAN & CAMERON, LTD., Waverley Works, Edinburgh.

to transcribe some of the questions put to the students at the triennial examinations this year.

"The examinations in all the eighteen provinces are held simultaneously on the 8th of the 8th Month (September). In round numbers some 10,000 students attend each of these examinations. Goms in the maritime and riverine provinces, which are the most populous, whilst the other provinces have from 5 to 8,000 each, making up a grand total of 150,000 students with a B.A. degree—a fact unique on the earth. This year was one in which these triennial examinations were held. The following are some of the questions put."

Mr. Richard goes on to give examples from the different provinces. Unfortunately considerations of space prevent us from quoting all but a few:

"As Chinese and Western laws differ and Western people will not submit to Chinese punishments, what ought to be done so that China may be mistress in her own country like other nations?"

"Whence a gold standard arises in commerce, and why is gold getting dearer? Who are the leaders of the gold and of the silver standard? Is the payment of indemnity this rise in gold price will make an immense difference. What is the remedy?"

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"Shall the rivalry develop on the low ravage plane of brute force, or on the more civilised lines of ancient religions, which are only ancient systems of education according to the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.
ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS NOW IN OPERATION IN CANTON AND KOWLOON.
INCANDESCENT LAMPS, ARC LAMPS AND NERNST LAMPS SUPPLIED.
ESTIMATES MADE FOR ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL WORK AND SUPPLIES.
Apply to— THE MANAGER OF WORKS AT HUNGHOM;
OR SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers.

426 FOR SALE.

ONE NEW EDISON (LATEST NO. 70) OSCILLATING MICROGRAPH, with ACCESSORIES.

Apply to— THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [427]

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the PEAK.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [416]

WANTED.

A SSISTANT wanted for a General Stereo at Tientsin. Must be Experienced and have First-class References. Liberal Salary to a suitable young man.

Apply to— L. TAILIEU & CO.

Tientsin.

Tientsin, 23rd January, 1903. [424]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the Company, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 23rd FEBRUARY, 1903, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 21st FEBRUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903. [420]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE of 8 SHARES numbered 5882,5889, standing in the Register of this Company in the name of Late Mr. F. EBRAHIM, having been LOST. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Duplicate Certificate for the said 8 Shares will be issued one month hence and that the Original Certificate unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company, as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903. [425]

S. PATRICK'S CLUB BILLIARD & TOURNAMENT

WILL commence on MONDAY, 9th FEBRUARY. Entries will close on SATURDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, at 7 P.M. Sharp.

Caps arms representing teams are requested to meet in the above Club Garden Road, for the purpose of forming the rules which they will play under.

D. DOYLE,

Bon. Sec. S. Patrick's Club

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [428]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1903.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY (OF DAY), 10th, 11th, 12th and 14th FEBRUARY.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD. Price 8/- for the Meeting (excluding the OFF-Day), or 3/- per day.

Tickets for the OFF-Day, 8/- No one admitted without a Ticket— to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

J. GRANT,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [417]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE during the Races on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 14th instant.

An Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

J. GRANT,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [418]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO SERVANTS will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the RACECOURSE during the Race Day WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Under-signer.

J. GRANT,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [419]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

the 5th FEBRUARY, 1903, at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

ONE LARGE TEAKWOOD BAR COUNTER, a THEATRICAL STAGE WITH GEAR, &c., a Varied Collection of THEATRICAL COSTUMES, GAS and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS, some CHAIRS, TABLES, &c., &c.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903. [412]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY,

the 6th FEBRUARY, 1903, at 1:30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road,

SUNTRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BOOK CASE, WAITING TABLE and DESK CHAIRS;

CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE;

One BLIS'S PATENT LOG (Complete);

One FINE ANEROID;

One CROQUET SET;

One FREE-WHEEL BICYCLE;

Two JINRICKSHA;

One SMALL BILLIARD-TABLE;

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [423]

ENTER A NEMENT

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.

UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY),
4TH FEBRUARY, 1903
UNTIL 14TH FEBRUARY ONLY.

**POLLARD'S
LILLIPUTIAN
OPERA CO.**

REPERTOIRE—
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
4TH, 5TH, 6TH FEBRUARY.

"THE BELLE OF
NEW YORK."

SATURDAY, MONDAY & TUESDAY,
7TH, 9TH, 10TH FEBRUARY.

"PAUL JONES."

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
11TH, 12TH, 13TH FEBRUARY.

"A GAIETY GIRL."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE WILL BE ONLY TWO MATINEES
THIS SEASON.

FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY,
7TH FEBRUARY, AT 3:30 P.M.

"PAUL JONES."

SECOND AND LAST MATINEE, 14TH
FEBRUARY, AT 3:30 P.M.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROBINSON
PIANO CO.

LATE TRAMS and FERRIES DURING
SEASON.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903. [355]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, for ACCOUNT of the CONCERNED, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),

the 4th FEBRUARY, 1903, at NOON, at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

50 Cases CHAMPAGNE (Bovet & Co.);

127 Cases SURPRISE SCOTCH
WHISKY;

30 Kgs WHISKY (10 gallons each);

Also

5 Cases each containing 50 tins A.T.C.

TABACCO in good order.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [422]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, for ACCOUNT of the CONCERNED,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),

the 4th FEBRUARY, 1903, at 2:30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF
OLD PEKING CURIOS,

Comprising

MING DYNASTY PORCELAIN, HONG

HIVASES, SUNG DYNASTY BRASS and

COPPER INCENSE-BURNERS

VASES, LARGE COPPER BELL, SILK

EMBROIDERIES, MANDARINS'

CLOTHES, LAQUERED WARE,

BAMBOO CAVINGS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Goods will

be on view on Friday, P.M.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [415]

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"TALES,"

Captain RAISON, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 4th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [421]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"YUEN-SANG,"

Captain P. H. Rolfe, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 A.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903. [414]

AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),

the 4th FEBRUARY, 1903, at 2:30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

Corner of Ice House Street,

"ALEXANDER MCNEIL,"

as he now lies on the Pratux Reef, together

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked *k.*, nearest Hongkong *h.*, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon *m.*, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf *ka.*, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

INATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOE FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & MARSEILLES	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Bennett, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst.
LONDON, &c., via PORTS OF CALL	CORONADEL	Brit. str.	—	J. W. Wale	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst. at Noon.
LONDON	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	—	J. W. Haywood	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, &c.	CTYLON	Brit. str.	—	J. W. Haywood	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & GENOA	DIONE	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd March.
LONDON	MACHAON	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th March.
LONDON	GLACUS	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st March.
LIVERPOOL	DABDANUS	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
LIVERPOOL	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th March.
MARSHALL IS. LONDON & ANTWERP V. SPORE, &c.	TAMIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. W. Wale	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst. at Daylight.
MARSHALL IS. via PORTS OF CALL	SALAZIE	Fren. str.	—	Aubert	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst. at 1 P.M.
MARSHALL IS. LONDON & ANTWERP V. SPORE, &c.	SUNUI MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Townsend	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at Daylight.
MARSHALL IS. & ANTWERP	PYTHIUS	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
HAMBURG	DARMSTADT	Ger. str.	—	G. Meiners	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
HAMBURG	AMERICA	Ger. str.	—	G. Meiners	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow.
HAMBURG	WURZBURG	Ger. str.	—	G. Meiners	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th inst.
HAMBURG	G. FRED LAEISZ	Ger. str.	—	G. Meiners	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.
HAMBURG	BAMBERG	Ger. str.	—	G. Meiners	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th March.
HAMBURG	ANDALUCIA	Ger. str.	—	G. Meiners	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th March.
HAMBURG	KONGSHERO	Ger. str.	—	G. Meiners	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th April.
HAMBURG	SAMIA	Ger. str.	—	G. Meiners	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st April.
HAMBURG	AUSTRIA	Aust. str.	—	G. Meiners	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 14th inst. P.M.
HAMBURG	HINDUSTAN	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	About 4th inst.
HAMBURG	INDRADEO	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	EASTERN BROOK	On or about 10th inst.
HAMBURG	GERALTAAN	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.	On or about 14th inst.
HAMBURG	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On 11th inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG	TATAR	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th inst.
HAMBURG	PLEIADES	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	On 7th inst.
HAMBURG	RIOJAN MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Meiners	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst. at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
HAMBURG	INDRAPEA	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	E. G. Andrews	On 24th inst. at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG	AUSTRALIAN	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	H. Peterson	On 25th inst.
HAMBURG	TSINAN	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	F. G. Purinton	To-morrow, at Noon.
HAMBURG	KASUGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Meiners	N. Omo	On 16th inst.
HAMBURG	CANDIA	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	C. H. Butler	On 27th inst. at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG	ROMBY MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Meiners	H. Peterson	On 11th inst.
HAMBURG	YUNAN	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	F. G. Purinton	On 13th inst. at Daylight.
HAMBURG	CHANOCHA	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	N. Omo	On 27th inst. at Daylight.
HAMBURG	KAMAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Meiners	E. W. Haswell	On 27th inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Meiners	H. Peterson	To-day.
HAMBURG	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Meiners	F. G. Purinton	On or about 6th inst.
HAMBURG	TAMSIU	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	N. Omo	On or about 9th inst.
HAMBURG	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	ANSAM	Fren. str.	—	G. Meiners	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst.
HAMBURG	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	—	G. Meiners	E. Prehn	On 15th inst.
HAMBURG	HUNAN	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	A. L. Valentini	On 27th inst.
HAMBURG	BENGAL	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	T. W. Groves	On 8th inst.
HAMBURG	DAGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Meiners	T. Saito	On 10th inst.
HAMBURG	MAIDZURO MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Meiners	I. Goto	On 11th inst.
HAMBURG	FOOCHOW	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	Douglas LAFRAK & CO.	On 11th inst.
HAMBURG	THALES	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst.
HAMBURG	CEBU & ILOILO	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	H. Peterson	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG	MANILA CEBU & ILOILO	Amr. str.	—	G. Meiners	F. Such	On 6th inst.
HAMBURG	MAJ. I. A. DIRECT	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	R. Rodger	On 9th inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	N. Tate	On 10th inst. at 10 A.M.
HAMBURG	MANILA DIRECT	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	P. H. Rolfe	On 12th inst.
HAMBURG	SUNGAIAN	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	R. W. Almond	On 13th inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	J. G. Spence	On 16th inst.
HAMBURG	TSINAN	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	Belsito	On 7th inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG	LIGHTNING	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.	On 13th inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG	CAPRI	Ital. str.	—	G. Meiners	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 24th inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG	KAGOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Meiners	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2. CLARA JENSEN German str. 1,360 T. Dendystr. Saigon 28th January. Rice & JESSEN & CO.

Feb. 2. SHINI MARU Japanese str. 1,388 K. Nakayama, Chinkiang 28th Jan., General - ORDER.

Feb. 2. THIEME Norwegian str. 1,290 T. Thompson, 28th Jan. Rice & CARLOWITZ & CO.

Feb. 2. YEEUNG British str. 1,128 H. P. Roop, Madras 31st January, General - JAH, INC. MATHERSON & CO.

Feb. 3. ARIAKE MARY Japanese str. 2,957 T. Inaka, Moji 29th June, Coal - M. B. KAISHA.

Feb. 3. CHANGSHA British str. 1,463 J. McD. Hawes, Australia via Manila 18th Jan., General - BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Feb. 3. DARMSTADT German str. 3,161 G. Melchers, Yokohama 24th Jan., General - MELCHERS & CO.

Feb. 3. GUTHRIE British str. 2,331 A. E. Eve Dabbs, Kobe 27th Jan. General - GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Feb. 3. HANG-CHI British str. 1,336 Spencer White, Swatow 2nd February, General - JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.

Feb. 3. TELEMACUS British steamer, 1,344, Williamson, Saigon 28th Jan., Rice & FOOTWEAR - BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Feb. 3. HALAS British str. 826 A. J. Robinson, Swatow 2nd Feb., General - DOUGLAS LAFRAY & CO.

Feb. 3. ULBRAND Norway str. 1,263 S. Andersen, Manila 20th Jan., General - R. D. ROBINSON, Manila 20th Jan., Coal - H. O. JEFFRIES.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 3rd February.

Diamond, British str. for Shanghai.

Guthrie, British str. for Erishan.

Middlebury, Merv. str. for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

3rd February.

APENRADE German str. for Ciohow.

CARL DEDERICHSE, Ger. str. for Haiphong.

CHIUYEN, Chinese str. for Shanghai.

CTY PEKING, Amr. str. for San Francisco.

DIAMANTE British str. for Manila.

HAICUNG, British str. for Swatow.

HAIFAN, French str. for Foochow.

HANGSHANG, British str. for Canton.

HONGKONG, British str. for Haiphong.

LONGSHANG, British str. for Manila.

MANILA, British str. for London.

MONGKU, German str. for Bangkok.

ROHIL AMARU, Jap. nese str. for Manila.

SAMINE RICKMERS, Brit. str. for Palembang.

SHAWMUT, British str. for Manila.

SHINYA MARU, Japanese str. for Canton.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

2nd February.

ABEEDEN DOCKS - Pleiades, Bush Thoen.

KOWLOON DOCKS - H. G. M., Ulus, Kynshun, Vigilante, Heinrich Meissell, Compagnie de Filipinas, Sherman, Empress of India, Sung-kiau, Taon.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK - Marsang, Peteh-tau.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Telemacus*, from Saigon 28th ult., experienced moderate breeze till Cape Paduan was passed on the 29th. From there to port moderate gale and dense mist rain and heavy head sea from the N.N.E.

The British steamer *Guthrie*, from Kobe 27th ult., experienced moderate N.W. winds and sea and cloudy weather from Moji to Turnabout. From Turnabout to Brothers experienced a fresh north-easterly gale and high sea and thick, dirty weather, which gradually cleared on nearing port.

THE Steamship

"CAFRI."

Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHINGWO"	On 8th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHON"	On 11th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NESTOR"	On 16th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 19th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 25th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 6th March.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON VIA MARSEILLES	"TELEMACHUS"	On 10th February.
LONDON VIA GENOA	"PROMETHEUS"	On 17th February.
LONDON	"DIOMED"	On 3rd March.
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 17th March.
LONDON	"GLAUCUS"	On 31st March.

LIVERPOOL BERTH.

(Taking Charge at London Rates)	LIVERPOOL	LIVERPOOL	TO SAIL
"DADANUS"	On 21st February.	"KINTUCK"	On 26th March.
"PYTHIUS"	On 28th February.		

CONTINENTAL BERTH.

MARSEILLES AND ANTWERP	"PYTHIUS"	TO SAIL
		On 28th February.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, AND ALL PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA	"ACHILLES"	On 21st February.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	The S.S. "CHINGWO" left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and is expected here on the 8th inst.	

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

[10-12]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"TAMSU"	On 4th February.
KOBE	"YUNNAN"	On 5th February.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KWEIYANG"	On 6th February.
SHANGHAI	"HUNAN"	On 10th February.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHANGSHA"	On 11th February.
MANILA	"SUNGKANG"	On 12th February.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY	"TSINAN"	On 16th February.

ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS,
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE
CEBU and ILOILO

KAIFONG

On 17th February.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Charge on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Charge and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

Special Advertisement.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

[11]

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via MOJI, KOBE, PORTLAND, OREGON
OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL ON	TO SAIL
"INDIAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	February 25, 1903	
"INDRAESAMHA"	5,197	H. P. Craven	March 16, 1903	
"INDIAVELLE"	4,899	W. E. Craven	April 16, 1903	

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1903.

[14]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct	On 6th Feb., at Noon
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct	On 13th Feb., at Noon
PERLA	1950	J. McGinty		
DIAMANTE	1950	A. H. Notley		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

[17]

Hongkong, 29th January, 1903.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING	
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 8th February.	
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 15th February.	
ANPING, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MAIDZUREU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 4th February.	
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 11th February.	

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

REGULAR
STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE
PORTS.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
1903.

"HINDUSTAN" About 4th February.
"SHIMOSA" 28th February.
"THORDIS" 14th March.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [14]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
VIENNA AND TRIESTE DIRECT.
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, RAN-
GOON, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN,
SUEZ and POET SAID.
(Taking Charge through rates to the BRAZIL,
to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED
SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and
ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship
"AUSTRALIA,"
Captain Colledani, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 4th February, P.M.
The Steamer has capital accommodation
for Passengers, Electric Light, and carries a
Doctor.
For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to
SANDIT, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903. [13]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND MANILA IN
48 HOURS.

THE Company's well-known Steamship
"ROSETTE MARU,"
3,870 Tons, Capt. N. Tato, will be despatched
for MANILA on MONDAY, the 9th inst.,
at NOON.

To be followed by the "ROHILLA MARU"
on the 12th inst.

Magnificent Accommodation. Comfortably
Cabin. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed.
Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Company's
Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House
Street.

K. NAKASHIMA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [16]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT,
MARSELLA, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE,
ON MONDAY, the 9th February, 1903.

ON 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"SALAZIE," Captain Albert, with Mail,
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this
Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call,
WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon,
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.,
Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 8th
February. (Parcels are not to be sent on
board; they must be left at the Agency's Office).
Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's
Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1903. [2]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

